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The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1872.

IN case of war with England Canada would be the objective point, and the lake border and the lakes themselves would become scenes of extraordinary activity and interest. Considering for a moment such a thing possible, what would not the Government give for a ship canal from Erie to the Ohio river? What member of Congress is statesman enough to grasp the subject in its real proportions and push the requisite appropriation through?

THE New York *Herald* says: "If we go to war with England it will settle all trouble about tariffs. Every manufacturer in the land would rejoice. Pennsylvania and pig iron would rejoice. War with England means the triumphant development of native industry." To which should be added, war means another mountain of debt, inquisitorial taxes, general disturbance, to say nothing of the indescribable outcome of horrors and sorrows. Do we want war?

FROM the experience which has been had on the Denver and Rio Grande Narrow Gauge Railroad, more than seventy-five miles of which has been constructed, the statement is made that this description of railroad fully answers the expectations of those who have maintained for it the claim of superiority over roads of the ordinary gauge. Practical men from all parts of the country have made trips to Colorado to examine this road, returning satisfied; and as the result of the experience, a narrow gauge fever prevails throughout all this portion of the country.

THERE is a bill in the United States Senate for the retirement of Judges of the Supreme Court, whereby those incapacitated for the performance of laborious duties can withdraw, their salaries continuing. Should it become a law, and it is believed it will, it is not improbable that Chief Justice CHASE and Justice NELSON will avail themselves of its provisions. In view of such a probability the question of filling the vacancies is one of no little interest. It is known that Senators CONKLING and HOWE have aspirations, but the appointment of either would tax any President's hold on the country. We prefer to believe that ex-Attorney General HOAR would, with GRANT, stand the better chance for one of the seats, and that in no instance would the position be conferred as the reward of political services.

THE Philadelphia *Press* (it don't know that it has been struck stone dead by one blow from our old "organ") urges the acceptance by the Senate of the petition of Colonel MCCLURE and the appointment of a committee to investigate his claims to the seat held by Mr. GRAY. We quote:

"We would remind the Republicans of the Senate that the Republican party can well afford to have either Colonel GRAY or Colonel MCCLURE in that body, but cannot afford to deny the fullest and fairest investigation into the alleged frauds. So profound is the conviction of this community that our elections are not honestly conducted, that nothing short of integrity in this inquiry will satisfy the public mind. The call for a meeting of the citizens in mass is a sign that is significant and cannot be disregarded. The two candidates for Senator are entitled to equal and exact justice—nothing less or more will suffice."

WE ARE receiving many letters commendatory of the editorial article in the COMMERCIAL of the second instant, on the subject of taxing corporations. As a specimen, and to show the interest felt in the question, the following extract from one is given:

"I have just read your timely and able editorial on the heavy taxes on Incorporated Companies and heartily thank you for the same.

I have always desired to see working men enjoy a larger share of the profits of their labors, and labored hard and honestly to induce a number of my acquaintances to put their little capital together and form a company for manufacturing.

There are twenty-seven of us, and our own capital averages for each one $1,397 78. Eighteen own less than one thousand. Six own less than $500.

We feel discouraged and almost repent the forming of the Company. We don't know how much more we may be taxed. We can see no justice or wisdom in the tax. Its tendency is towards an aristocracy. You will do a good work in trying to get its repeal, and will merit and receive the thanks of the public."

IT IS by no means certain that the vaulting ambition in which for several years past not a few of the Trades' Unions have indulged, has not at last overleaped itself. An important meeting of employers is shortly to be held in New York city to take measures to resist the further aggressions of the Trades' Unionists, some of whom, as in the case of the coopers a couple of weeks ago, have even grown so bold as to assume to dictate the manner in which the business of their employers shall be conducted. We observe that the subject is also engaging careful attention in England. Two or three weeks since an immense conference of the employers of operative engineers, shipbuilders, machinists and cognate trades was held in London, upwards of three hundred great firms, employing over a hundred thousand men, located in all parts of England and Scotland, being represented, at which it was unanimously resolved to constitute themselves into a defensive association to resist further encroachments on the part of their operatives. The immediate reason of the assembling of the Convention was the demand of the workingmen for the reduction of hours from nine to eight and a-half, and the intimation lately given by Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL that this demand was only a prelude to another peremptory request for a still further reduction to eight hours, without any reduction in the rates of pay. On the contrary, the reduction to eight hours of labor per week are sixty-five, against fifty-four in England, and it was argued that concession and conciliation in this direction had gone to the utmost extent to which it was possible to carry it without ruinous loss to the employers. The association organized at the meeting is strictly defensive in its purposes, but its members are said to be resolute in their determination to carry out the purposes for which it was established.

WHILE the announcement of the London *Times* that in a certain contingency England should withdraw from the case at Geneva, accompanied, as it has been, by an apparently concerted attempt on the part of the British press to provoke Parliament into an expression of sentiment obnoxious to the United States, has not been calculated to put the people of this country in the most amicable of moods, it is gratifying to know that the outburst of peevish bluster to which we have been treated has quite failed of its purpose, and that Uncle Sam does not propose to be driven from his equanimity by any mere torrent of opprobrious words. The case of the United States being so overwhelming against England, it is perhaps natural that she should fear the tribunal may favorably entertain the question of claims for indirect damages, and—particularly since "a guilty conscience needs no accuser"—one can readily conceive how agitating to the stability of a decision which should traverse the ground taken by her statesmen during the greater part of the controversy, should cause a good deal of nervous fluttering. Briefly stated, the complaint of the London journals is, that while our government has given an implied promise not to claim compensation for indirect damages, yet in spite of such promise the case, as made up and presented on our part, does urge such indirect indemnification. But here is what the treaty itself says upon the matter:

"In order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims which are not admitted by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, the high contracting parties agree that all the said claims growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generally known as the 'Alabama claims,' shall be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration, to be composed of five arbitrators. . . . 'who shall proceed impartially and carefully to examine, and decide all questions that shall be laid before them on the part of the respective Governments."

It will be perceived, therefore, that no settlement of the case has been had. The original proposition of the United States was, that if the High Commission would "settle" it, by the payment of a certain gross sum on the part of Great Britain, in satisfaction of all claims, with interest, our claim of compensation for indirect injuries should be abandoned. This offer, however, the British Commissioners refused to accept, and adopted instead a treaty which, as will be seen, merely provided for the future settlement of the case. The whole matter therefore rests with the Geneva tribunal, which may either rule out the claims for indirect losses at the very outset, or otherwise, at its discretion. Both parties have accepted the jurisdiction of the Court of arbitrators, and by their decision must be bound. The threat of the *Times* that England "will not acquiesce in a construction of the treaty which it is determined not to acknowledge if approved [illegible] against it," is mere nonsense, and noticeable as indicating that in this matter England begins to see herself as others see her, and is not a bit pleased with the picture.

THE editor of the *Spirit of the Times* of course possesses the right held in common by every American citizen, of opposing the renomination of the President by every honorable means in his power. He should take care, however, that in asserting his fearlessness and independence he does not overshoot the mark. When, for instance, he contemptuously declares that our Presidents of the last thirty years were "riff-raff," the plain people of the country will be very apt to recall the memory of their LINCOLN, and to doubt whether MR. WILKES—admirable journalist and sportsman as he is—is exactly the sort of personage whom they would choose to pass judgment upon a hero and martyr. MR. WILKES does not design to enlighten us as to the ideal standard by which he makes his comparisons. It is possible that he may refer to himself, since it is generally conceded that within certain limitations he is an excellent judge of points and qualities. However, as FREDERICK the Great remarked to the lacquey who shaved him, "It is not possible for every man to be a barber." So MR. WILKES should reflect that it is not given to every one to be a jockey upon instinct, and relax the severity of his judgment accordingly.

A QUESTION IN CHICAGO.

Matters in the North Division remain in much the same condition as last week. The thousands of wooden buildings which grace that locality are being pushed forward to completion, and new ones are continually rising from their foundations and going up with great rapidity, with the design of anticipating the fire ordinance.

The doubt existing in regard to what shape the fire limits question will eventually assume, has an injurious effect upon all unimproved property within the district covered. Cheap property goes slowly, as the purchasers dread the possibility of a law which will compel the use of brick or stone. The better class of business or residence property is likewise slow, for the reason that purchasers fear the ordinance may not pass, and frame buildings may continue to threaten the best part of that division. Between these two diverse interests the movement of North Side real estate is slow, unless, as we have before said, it is property outside of the proposed fire limits.

In the foregoing extract from the *Chicago Evening Post* of the 3d inst. we have a statement of the condition of things in the famous "North Division" as affected by the "fire limit question." As intimated in the extract, the question has not yet reached a final settlement, and in the meantime the agitation of the subject not only disturbs the progress of business and the value of property, but gives rise to much excited and even unpleasant feeling among certain classes of the population of the city. Though in certain aspects a purely local question with which outsiders have neither right nor call to intermeddle, in other aspects the subject is one of wider reach, and involves matters of general interest and importance. We do not purpose to debate the question at issue between the advocates and the enemies of the Chicago fire ordinance referred to, but without claiming either the specific knowledge or other qualifications required for its full discussion, we may, in mere justice to the opponents of the measure, direct attention to some of the grounds on which they justify their opposition.

Apart from the right or wrong of their course of resistance, the Germans, perhaps with good reason, feel indignant at the way in which they have been treated by the English press throughout the contest. Quite naturally, and as a matter of course, outside English newspapers took their report of the alleged facts of the case from the English journals of the city in which they occurred, and as those papers were almost unanimous in favor of the ordinances and in condemnation of the opposition, only one side of the story has been laid before the English population of the country. In this statement the opponents of the measure were represented as exclusively Germans, while, in fact, Scandinavians, Irishmen, and indeed the entire foreign born population of the city affected by the act, were equally hostile to it. Then, the organized demonstration by which the opposition remonstrated against the act, was represented as "a Dutchman's riot," and an "irresponsible mob," and it was also charged with various acts of violence and outrage. In religious newspapers of wide circulation we have seen still more opprobrious language than any here cited employed to describe the remonstrants and their behavior. As no formal contradiction of these unfriendly statements has generally appeared in the English papers, no doubt German reputation has been seriously damaged by them. But the Germans of Chicago emphatically deny that they either did or intended to do anything inconsistent with the character of orderly citizens. The procession, they say, was nothing more than such a display of strength as every party is accustomed to make in the course of a political campaign, and it was designed simply to show the multitude and the earnestness of the multitude who were hostile to the objectionable ordinance. With equal confidence they deny that any acts of riot or disorder were committed by, or in behalf of the remonstrants, who are in no way responsible for any acts of the kind which may have been perpetrated by rowdies taking advantage of the occasion to gratify their own brutal instincts. The latter explanation has been justified, we believe, by legal investigation, and the inherent probability of the denial of riot is certainly sustained by the general reputation of the nationality concerning whom it is made.

In reference to the question of the fire ordinance, the Germans claim to be completely in the right when contending against it in all legitimate ways. Naturally the people, and especially the wealthy people of Chicago, wish to rebuild their city with all possible safeguards against a repetition of the recent calamity. But has the City Council any right authoritatively to declare that no man shall build a non-fire-proof house upon his own ground? In the North Division thousands of mechanics and laboring men, owners of lots, did not possess the means of putting up any other than wooden houses before the great fire, and by that catastrophe divested of everything but the ground and their own health and energy, they are less able than formerly to provide other than cheap dwellings for their families. Is it strange that an act which to the rich or well to do seems a judicious measure of precaution, seems to the men just referred to an act of heartless oppression? Apart from the apparent invasion of individual rights, another consideration quite in place is the uncertainty of the security aimed at by the ordinance. The Germans with reason allege that the structure which it exacts—brick or stone walls with wooden roofs and window frames—would suffer all be no protection against desolation by fire. In fact, only a despot, or a board or committee invested with despotic powers, and having unlimited funds wherewith to purchase the land of objectors and to pay indemnity to individuals, would be able to build at once a fire proof city. A city, especially a city in Western America, must grow in the naturally gradual however rapid way, under the direction of individual judgment, taste and caprice as conditioned and regulated by the pecuniary means at command. As wealth accumulates the occupants and owners of inflammable dwellings will, of course, seek to render their habitations less liable to conflagration.

Finally, it must be remembered in justice to the Germans, that in their opposition to the Fire ordinance they allege that they are upholding the wishes and will of a large majority of the people of the city. It is, however, in connection with this aspect or side of the contest that the leaders of the Chicago Germans appear to least advantage, they being judged by the advocacy of the Illinois *Staatszeitung*, which is their newspaper organ. There is neither sense nor decency in the manner in which it frequently appeals to the ignorant prejudices of foreign-born readers, who in the isolation of a strange language and of a social clique have no means of detecting the imposition practised upon them. It is really a great pity that German radicals so frequently fail to discover, even after a considerable sojourn in this country, and native and invective which may have been useful in the political contests of Germany, would be unwilling to change our Legislature in any parts or parts in the United States. In spite of the assiduous teaching of such journals Germans, as soon as any other citizens, learn to believe that in every civilized community property has rights which are entitled to respect in view of the benefits thence accruing to all, and they early cease to care for teachers who impugn the truth. When the *Zeitung* says that the language of respectable American journalists "the hateful un-American phrase—the better classes"—means rich, unprincipled rogues, it is either very ill informed, or else knows that it states what is not according to fact. When referring to one of the *Zeitung's* recent lucubrations, we may also say that it appears slightly rusty in Roman history. There was neither "blood" nor "sweat" on the piece of money which Vespasian pronounced inodorous; it had been received in the first payment of a new tax, on certain obscure structures sacred to Cloacina. Holding out the coin to his son Titus, the emperor asked him if he was offended by its odor. The answer being in the negative, Vespasian said *Atqui e lotio est.*

SECRETARY FISH is involved in a quarrel with GEN. SICKLES, concerning whose return from Madrid a number of reports have been put in circulation. He has been in Washington a month, and the latest report is that a serious personal difficulty is pending, involving either the retirement of Secretary FISH or himself from his official position. Since the latter has been at Washington, efforts have been made toward a reconciliation, but as yet without avail. More detailed statements are said to be in progress of preparation for publication.

A COLONY of English sparrows has recently appeared in Rockland, Maine. They are believed to have emigrated from Boston Common, where they were driven off by the butcher birds and sparrow hawks. How these little creatures got to Rockland is somewhat of a mystery, as that town is 150 miles from Boston. The may have followed along the coast, or have taken passage on some of the steamboats or sailing packets which ply on the coast.

LONDON is a wonderful city. Every eight minutes, day and and night, one person dies; every five minutes, one is born: 800,000 have been added to the population since 1851. It is a world in itself.

The Proposed License Law.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The License Law published in your paper this morning, should command the attention of the friends of temperance in this community. If they desire a bill that will prove a dead letter on the statute books of this State, they have it in this law. There is entirely too many articles and twistings and turnings in its voluminous provisions, to ever become plain or understood by our learned justices.

Now, if they do want a law that will be perspicuous and easily comprehended by our Aldermen, let them enact the Ohio law, and adopt its short and plain provisions, which will, I have no doubt, prove all that is wanted to meet the great evil that it is desired to reach and suppress in this community. And I would take this occasion to urge upon the clergy of all denominations and the laity also, to unite on some plan by which a strong and successful effort may be made to have this Ohio law placed upon our statute books at as early a day as can be. It should be passed at this session and become a law at once, and if the proper effort is made by the friends of temperance, it can be secured. I would be unwilling to charge our Legislature with such a want of interest in morality, and such a want of interest in humanity, to believe that they would hesitate for a moment to enact this law. HUMANITARIAN.

Bogus Medical Colleges.

The State Senate committee recently appointed to investigate the facts connected with the alleged traffic in medical diplomas by certain so-called "Medical Colleges" of Philadelphia, has assembled in that city and begun its work, a large number of witnesses being in attendance at the first session of the committee, comprising some of the most distinguished physicians and medical professors of the State. Evidence was adduced showing that a large number of advertisements by the institutions against which the charges are brought, offering to procure academic degrees of various kinds, had been inserted in English newspapers, and many letters written by persons in various parts of Great Britain to Professor Stille, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania (who had undertaken to ferret out the matter), were produced, stating that the writers had been approached orally and by letter soliciting the purchase of degrees, and that there were hundreds of persons in England claiming to be graduates of the institutions in question, who had secured their diplomas by the payment of money alone. It was also shown that the similarity of the title of one of these so-called Colleges to that of the "University of Pennsylvania" proper, had had been productive of very grave annoyance and injury to the latter institution for several years past, by misleading the public as to its character and purposes. A large number of witnesses have been subpœnaed for future hearing, and there is a probability that the evidence against the "American University of Pennsylvania," and the "University of Philadelphia," will be so direct and positive as to lead to their speedy suppression. The Committee appear determined to sift this matter to the bottom, and it is to be hoped the Medical faculty throughout the State will assist them in doing so to the extent of their ability.

Latest About Dr. Livingstone.

In view of the renewed anxiety manifested concerning Dr. Livingstone, and the fact that one or more expeditions are being fitted out to send in search of him, a brief statement of the exact position of affairs at the date of the latest authentic intelligence regarding him may be of interest. The last letter received from Dr. Livingstone was dated May 30, 1869, from Ujiji, Lake Tanganyika. In it he speaks of the unwillingness of the Arab traders to take charge of his letters to Zanzibar. He writes for fresh stores and men, and says that in the meantime he may explore the Manema country and the lakes west of Tanganyika. June, 1870, the British Government granted $5,000 to supply fresh stores and men to Livingstone—not by means of a relief expedition sent from England, but by parties of natives sent by the Consul from Zanzibar to the interior. One only of these native parties, with a portion of the stores, has succeeded in attaining a point within reach of Livingstone—at Manyema, but neither letters from Livingstone nor proof of the stores having reached him have reached Zanzibar. The native in charge of the stores simply states that he received a letter from Livingstone, dated October 15, 1870, which letter he has not transmitted to Zanzibar. It is doubted, therefore, whether the traveler has been provided with the means either of continuing his explorations or returning to the coast; and it is probable he is detained against his will, and in a position from which only an expedition, such as is now proposed in England, headed by a resolute and competent European traveler, can extricate him.

NOT A little concern is said to be expressed in England, respecting the rapid rate at which the supply of her best iron ores is falling. The only British ores which are free from deleterious compounds are those which are found in the carboniferous limestone of Cumberland, and in certain portions of Lancanshire; and so great has been the demand for them, especially since the discovery of the Bessemer process, that within the past couple of years their price has advanced fifty and even seventy per cent; while, notwithstanding that the entire products of the mines have been contracted for up to 1874, the supply is so inadequate that the British iron masters have recently organized a company for the purpose of importing a high grade of ores from Spain. Another significant fact, showing the deficiency of England in ores suitable for the higher qualities of steel, is, that although she is the largest iron exporter in the world, she is also at the same time a very considerable importer of pig metal from Sweden and Russia, for which she pays a hundred and fifty dollars a ton, when ordinary British pig can be had for five or six times less money. While, therefore, Great Britain is now at the head of the iron interest, it seems probable that she will not long so continue. Indeed, while the rate of increase in the iron production of Great Britain during the past ten years has been only about forty-four per cent., in our own country it has been full one hundred and twenty per cent. If the free traders can only be prevented from carrying out their programme of the destruction of one-half of the wealth of the country, and the seizure of the other half for revenue, and proper care is exercised by Congress to guard our vast and vital domestic industries from the assaults made upon them from without and within, hardly another generation will elapse before the United States will be the greatest iron and steel producing country of the world.

IN noticing some of the views expressed at a recent meeting of the Boston Board of Trade with reference to Senator Sumner's plan of specie resumption, the New York *Bulletin* explains the effects of the exchange of services and commodities, and says:

"Every mechanic and laborer lives on his share of what he and his employer jointly produce. It is true he transfers his share to his employer in exchange for its money value; but the laborer does not live on the money he receives from his employer. This he must exchange for the food, clothing, shelter, and other necessaries he needs, produced by the labor of others. Hence, every laborer lives on the product of his labor, even though he exchanges this in part or in whole for the products of the labor of others through the intermediary of money."

THIS is true, and a most excellent protection-ist argument it is. For instance, if the tinkering of the free traders at the duty on iron should result in a reduction of the tariff, it would naturally, to a considerable extent, deter the future investment of capital in iron manufacture, thereby throwing the growing demand on the foreign producer, putting up prices abroad, which the consumer would have to pay, including wages at home, which the workman would have to suffer; the result being that the employer would have less to divide with the mechanic, and the latter, consequently, less to exchange "for the food, clothing, shelter and other necessaries he needs, produced by the labor of others," to the loss and injury of all.

MOUNT HOOD, in Oregon, which is reported to be throwing out a dense column of smoke, and threatening an active volcanic eruption, is one of several peaks of the Cascade Mountains (known as the Sierra Nevada in California), every one of which is known as an extinct volcano—unless the present manifestation of life makes the word "extinct" inappropriate. The other important peaks are Mount Jefferson, the Three Sisters and Mount Peak, ranging in height from ten to eleven thousand feet, the height of Mount Hood is about thirteen thousand feet. There are Indian traditions which indicate an eruption of Mount Hood; but there exists no other evidence on the subject except that of scientific observation.

A PROPOSITION is on foot to connect the Bay of Fundy with the St. Lawrence river by means of a canal twelve miles long. The only difficulty in the way is the difference between the tides of the respective waters—a difference of some forty or fifty feet. It is thought, however, that engineering skill can overcome this obstacle. Such a canal, deep enough and broad enough for the passage of [illegible] would be of immense value to Canada, as it would shorten [illegible] hundreds of miles, the route of vessels bound to [illegible] ports and the West Indies, and save them [illegible] the great risks of a voyage down the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the coast of Nova Scotia.

THE *Tribune* prints a table representing a transcript of the mail subscriptions to the paper for the first five weeks in 1871, 1872, respectively, from which it appears that the net increase in that time was 15,206. The *Tribune* draws the conclusion that its course relating to the Presidency has not hurt it any.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Forty years ago nearly the whole of Ohio was a dense forest; now a resolution is introduced in the Ohio Legislature to encourage the cultivation of forests.

The new theatre of Fechter, in New York, will have no footlights, but will be illuminated by a large calcium reflection in the ceiling of the auditorium, while the orchestra will be hidden from view by a row of papier-mache basket work, supporting a profusion of natural and artificial flowers, through which jets of water will play from fountains underneath, during the performance of music between the acts. There are to be no flats. The stage will be encarched by a dome of papier-mache forty-six feet in height, lighted by a reflector in the proscenium arch, which is also designed to aid in the production of striking effects of sky and moonlight. It is made in two movable sections, so as to permit the lowering of scenes by machinery from a compartment above.

A number of Boston retail liquor dealers have pledged themselves not to sell to drunken persons, nor to habitual topers, nor to "loafers," nor to minors, nor to those who, through intemperance, neglect their families and business. We want," say these gentlemen, "to make our business more popular and respectable." This is a commendable resolution, so far as it goes.

It has recently been discovered that a graduate and bachelor of arts of one of the Eastern colleges is a woman, who, unsuspected, went through the entire collegiate course under the style and habiliments of one of the sterner sex. She was graduated in the class of 1869, and took a high part on the commencement programme.

The Abbe Moigno, in his scientific journal *Les Monde*, relates his personal experience with a concrete formed of fine wrought and cast iron filings and Portland cement. He says that a cement made thus is hard enough to resist any attempts to fracture it. As he states that the iron filings are to replace the sand usually put into the mixture, we presume that the relative quantities are to be similar.

Present appearances indicate a heavier European immigration than ever the present year. Passages are said to be secured six or eight weeks in advance by all sailing and steamship lines.

A lady in Virginia the other day, hearing a noise in the parlor, proceeded there, and saw, to her astonishment, a large hog reposing comfortably in a large arm chair. The lady at once rotted him from his couch, which he was very loath to leave, and taking the cushion of the chair in his mouth, carried it to the front door before he dropped it.

The New York *Times* is printing a series of letters from married couples as to the cost of matrimony, the most curious part of which is the difference of opinion. One young man marries on $800 per annum and grows rich, while another bankrupts on $5,000. It appears principally to deferred on whether the yokemates are helpmeets.

The Laclede iron mills, of St. Louis, gave Duke Alexis a book bound in Turkey morocco, one inch thick and containing four hundred and eighty sheets of rolled iron, each about as thick as a sheet of tissue paper.

The rumors to which the presence of the scientific party detailed to observe the recent solar eclipse on the Malabar coast gave rise among the natives were very amusing. First, it was reported that a part of the sun was about to fall, and the wise men had come to the east to prevent it. Then, when the formidable-looking instruments were mounted on the fort, they thought there was a war, and the Englishmen were engineers going to put the fort in order to prevent a landing. This was strengthened by the fact that their steamer practised at a target while lying at anchor. This theory gave place to a flood about to descend, and that all the Europeans were coming to the high ground to escape it.

The London *Times* says the English race is deteriorating, and thus gives the reason for it: Bad air is poisoning our population, and ruining our navy, encouraging our enemies, impoverishing our blood as a nation, scandalizing our creed as a church, and outraging our perfectly shameful pretensions to "the enthusiasm of humanity."

A lady of Davenport, Iowa, the other night disguised herself as a ghost, and "just for fun" glided at midnight into the bedroom of a female friend, who immediately went off into hysteria, convulsions, and so forth, which so alarmed the masker that she swooned away. Both recovered after a while, when the first went into a craze, and the second into an attack of the horrors. They are both under medical treatment at present.

A lady in Virginia was recently bitten by a rattlesnake, and the inner bark of a sycamore tree, an old traditional Indian remedy for this kind of venom, was bound about the wound, and effected a cure in a very short time. When the bandage of sycamore bark was removed, on its inner surface was a perfect picture of the snake, coiled ready for the spring. So perfect was the likeness that it is said if one had seen the bark bandage lying open on the roadside he would have thought that a rattler had coiled upon it for one of his dreadful springs.

PERSONAL.

A singular scene occurred last Saturday at the Tremont House in Chicago. A gentleman named Gustavus Farley, partner in a merchantile house having branches in Japan and New York, arrived from Yokohama in the forenoon, on his way to Gotham to visit his partner, Chas. E. Parker, whom he had not seen for years. A few hours later, Mr. Parker stepped into the hotel, having just alighted from a train from the east. He was proceeding to Japan to see Mr. Farley. The pair met in the office of the Tremont and a scene followed in which was replete with embraces, hand-shaking, champagne and the like.

Rev. Joseph Denison, President of the Kansas State Agricultural College, died last week in the following strange manner. The *Kansas Farmer*, of a few days before, published a cartoon of a maniac in violent contortions, labeled "Joseph Denison, D. D." On opening the number addressed to him the unfortunate man glanced at it, gave an agonizing cry, sank on the floor and died instantly.

Robert Colyer the other day received a communication from England, informing him that fifteen thousand dollars had been raised for the benefit of the three churches of his denomination which suffered most from the fire: Unity, the Third and the Fourth churches—and also that eight hundred dollars had been raised by the English Sunday School children for their little friends in those churches. The subscription is not closed.

The most careful sculptor in Rome is said to be William Reinhart. His colossal statue of Chief Justice Taney is now being cast in bronze. The Judge is represented seated, and Reinhart has rightly insisted on departing from the conventional dress, which hangs upon the hand of the artist, and substituting in its place a flowing garment. Both in face and figure the likeness is said to be striking, while the execution shows great strength as well as delicacy of finish. When it is completed and exhibited, and is unveiled the coming summer, Annapolis will possess a work of art of which she may be proud.

ONE of the Professors of Cornell College has made a discovery of considerable interest to the public. Having occasion, recently, to subject a quantity of cream to microscopic tests, he found it full of living organisms not usually to be seen in that substance. He at once traced the cream to the particular cows which had given it, and found that they had been suffered to slake their thirst in a stagnant pool located in a muddy swale. He then tested some of the water and found it filled with the same organisms. He furthermore tested blood from these cows, and found the same filthy organisms, and upon mixing some of the water with milk, discovered that these organisms multiplied almost indefinitely. In view of these facts it is not unreasonable to suppose that persons partaking of this kind of milk are themselves liable to have their blood filled with these organisms, which in time produce sickness and disease. The matter is, at least, of sufficient importance to call for the attention of all dairymen.

PREPARATIONS for the Republican National Convention are already being made. The Academy of Music has been engaged for three days and three nights for the sessions. It is proposed to flour over the parquet on a level with the stage, and delegates to occupy benches, and the rest of the house to be used for spectators. At the Continental rooms have been engaged by ex-Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts; Gen. Harrison and Governor Noyes, of Ohio, with forty-two delegates; and J. D. Frary, of Connecticut, with nine delegates. Parlors for headquarters have also been engaged by Mr. Chandler, chairman of the New Hampshire committee, and John W. Foster, chairman of the Indiana committee. At the Girard House rooms are engaged for 150 members of the Lincoln Club, of Pittsburgh, with their band of twenty-five performers. General Simon Cameron will also stop at the Girard House.

A SINGULAR case of temporary or intermittent loss of vision recently occurred to a young iron moulder in Michigan. At the time of the attack he was at work in the moulding room, holding a small lamp in his hand. Suddenly he became conscious of the loss of sight. Upon regaining an upright position, his sight did not return, and at last accounts he was almost totally blind during the day time, suffering considerable pain in the eyes. At night, however, he is able to distinguish objects as well as ever in the partial darkness of his room, and suffers less pain. As daylight approaches, vision fails and the pain returns.

Colfax for President.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

Quite a number of Indiana papers have spoken favorably of Mr. Colfax's candidacy for the Presidency. For him it is claimed that he would have more friends and supporters among the disaffected elements of the Republican party than any one who has been named. The friends of Trumbull, Schurz, Sumner, Logan, Fenton and Greeley, would, it is said, all cordially unite in his support, and it is becoming a serious question whether Grant or any other man can be elected in spite of their opposition. It is also urged that ever since the death of Mr. Lincoln the Republican party has been divided, and that the renomination of Grant would not be likely to heal our dissensions. It is worth while to consider the propriety of a course that might entail upon us four years more of bitter warfare inside of the ranks of the Republican party. At all events, let us travel carefully over the dangerous places, and not shut our eyes to passing events. We are glad to see the press of the State speak with becoming freedom on this all important subject.

A LARGE convention of Western railways has just been held and taken decided action on the question of special passenger, properly known as excursion, rates, a question which more or less affects every one. The convention unanimously recommended to the management of their respective roads the total abolition of this class of tickets, as causing more trouble than they are worth. State and national nominating conventions are excepted, but henceforth in the West, as a rule, there will be no more reductions for county or town fair meetings, for theological or religious gatherings, for conventions of Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, teachers, base ball clubs or theatrical troupes. The Southwestern roads have concluded on the same arrangement, and before long we shall see the rule general the country over.

IT is said that spectrum analysis is likely to become an important adjunct in the Bessemer process of making steel. The essential part of the operation is the burning of carbon all out of cast iron by means of the air blast. Owing to the continuance of the process the flame is the chief point of attention, for in its changes the skilled workman finds the signal for stopping the blast. It is of the utmost importance that this should be done at exactly the right moment or the work is spoiled. Those accustomed to the process can tell pretty accurately by the inspection of the flame, but the use of the spectroscope makes the matter of exact scientific observation. The carbon line before distinct in the spectrum of the Bessemer flame suddenly becomes extinct, so that the exact instant when the operation must cease is indicated.

Guard Your Health and Life.

How inconsistent is human nature. Men carry revolvers to protect themselves against ruffians in well-polished cities, where the precaution is unnecessary, often neglect to fortify their systems against disease in the most unhealthy seasons. Thousands of dyspeptics and other invalids are now languishing in sick rooms, or feebly and listlessly moving through our streets, who owe their forlorn condition solely to a want of common prudence. Far more inimical than the roughs and rowdies, against whose possible attacks the timid arm themselves, are the morbid elements that pervade the atmosphere at this time of the year, and yet although it is an undenied and undeniable fact that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters afford a more perfect protection against these causes of disease, than any weapon of offence can afford against lawless violence, the reckless and inconsiderate continue to brave the danger with a positive safeguard within their reach.

Every day, however, the number of these martyrs to their own want of forecast diminishes. Each succeeding season demonstrates more clearly the inestimable value of the Bitters, both as an antidote for the causes of disease, and a specific for its consequences. The miasma which generates periodic disorders, rheumatism, liver complaint, irregularity of the bowels and other physical disturbances, produces no effect whatever upon systems toned, strengthened and regulated by this powerful vegetable medicine, and dyspepsia, nervous debility, constipation, intermittent and remittent fevers, biliousness, and in fact nearly all the maladies which the Bitters, if taken in time, would prevent, are cured by the preserving use of this great remedy.

The genuine Bitters sold in bottles only, and never by the barrel, keg or gallon, as is represented by some unprincipled dealers.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES!!

A Very Large Assortment of FINE TRUSSES,

Constantly on hand and for sale very low, at JOSEPH FLEMING'S, No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

SPONGES, SPONGES.

A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand, at JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market street, Corner of the Diamond.

CARBOLIC TROCHES, CARBOLIC TROCHES.

JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

DRY GOODS.

Always Complete.

THE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

TO BE FOUND AT

Jas. Caldwell's.

Pequot and Utica Sheetings 5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Wide.

All the standard Brands of Shirting Muslins.

Lonsdale Cambric White Goods and Hamburg Embroideries.

Irish Linens, Linen Sheetings.

Barnsley's Damask Table Linens, Towels and Napkins.

Honey Comb and Marseilles Quilts.

New Prints, Chintzes and Ginghams.

Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantеens.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Mourning Dress Goods.

A large stock of BLACK SILKS from $1 00 to $5 00 per yard.

FANCY SILKS for Evening Dresses.

A choice lot of STRIPE DRESS SILKS at $1 00 per yard, just opened.

118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

LEGAL.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of J. S. BADGER, of Brady township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, Bankrupt. No. 1,588. In Bankruptcy.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, Butler, January 22, 1872.

To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the Estate and Effects of J. S. Badger, of Brady township, in the county of Butler and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JAS. B. STOREY, Assignee, Butler, Pa.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of WILLIAM MARDORF, of the Borough of Butler, county of Butler, Pennsylvania, Bankrupt No. 1,594. In Bankruptcy.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, Butler, January 22, 1872.

To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the Estate and Effects of WM. Mardorf, of Butler Borough, county and State aforesaid, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

W. H. BLACK, Assignee, Butler, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the Estate of ELISHA W. COOK, Esq., late of McClure Township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said deceased will please make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present the same, duly authenticated, at the office of the subscriber, No. 191 Diamond alley, opposite the Court House. GEO. R. RIDDLE, Executor of E. W. Cook, deceased.

Pittsburgh, January 17 1872. w

Pure Bi-Carbonate of Soda.

We ask the attention of the Drug Trade to our

Natrona Bi-Carbonate of Soda

Prepared with especial reference to medicinal use. Its absolute purity and entire freedom from traces of Neutral Carbonate of Soda, Sulphate of Soda, common Salt and other impurities, render it

Nearly Tasteless,

And being bolted through fine bolting cloth, the finest state of division is insured.

We beg that the NATRONA BI-CARB SODA may be compared—not with any of the so-called "American Bi-Carbonate," prepared from Soda Ash, and containing more or less of its impurities, but with the most celebrated brands of "New Castle" or other "English" Bi-Carbonate, for any or all of which we guarantee the NATRONA BI CARBONATE to be superior in ever requisite. The nature and purity of our raw material, "Cryolite," and the perfection and extent of our machinery enables us always to furnish an uniform and pure product not attainable by any other process. Our works for this manufacture are the largest in the world, and the only one in the United States not using Soda Ash.

Sulphuric Acid not entering into any steps of our process, the absence of every trace of Arsenic is insured, but which is well known to be present in all the ordinary Sodas of commerce

For sale in kegs containing 112 pounds each by nearly all wholesale dealers or by the manufacturers.

THE PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO.

CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GEO. E. WILLIAMS.....LEVI DILLON.

Printing Presswork Establishment.

GEO. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,

No. 5 UNION STREET, Pittsburgh,

Between the foot of Fifth avenue and the Diamond.

Newspaper Publishers and others wanting the best of Presswork done, are solicited to give us their patronage. Our Presses are all new, and the largest in the city. We have also a Cutting Machine and a Newspaper Folding Machine. Wholesale Grocers wanting COFFEE LABELS PRINTED can be promptly supplied.

We have Composing Rooms to let to parties who

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

D. VANDYAN, W. D. RAY,
G. C. MANVILLA, A. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE UNTIL FEBRUARY 10TH,

$20,000 TURTLE CREEK DIVISION BONDS,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R.R.

AT 86 FLAT, after which the accrued interest will be charged.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY, February 6, 1872.

In our issue of January 26 we gave a table comparing the statements of the condition of the National Banks throughout the country in October and December. By courtesy of the Comptroller of the Currency we give a table showing the relative condition of the National Banks at the last reports in 1870 and 1871:

The following is an abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National Banks in the United States at the close of business on Saturday, the 16th day of December, 1871, compared with the return of December 28, 1870:

RESOURCES.	Dec. 16, '71.	Dec. 28, '70.
Number of banks	1,791	1,648
Loans and discounts	$ 814,984,536	$ 722,116,928
Overdrafts	4,008,931	3,399,510
United States bonds to secure circulation	366,520,200	344,104,200
United States bonds to secure deposits	22,985,150	15,189,500
United States bonds and securities on hand	17,644,450	23,893,300
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	22,962,757	22,988,358
Due from approved reserve agents	17,896,758	64,805,058
Due from other national banks	46,309,180	37,478,165
Due from State banks and bankers	13,942,701	9,824,144
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	30,064,690	28,021,637
Current expenses	7,322,503	6,905,073
Premiums	5,956,050	3,251,648
Checks and other cash items	13,768,548	13,157,495
Exchanges for Clearing House	114,538,539	16,208,707
Bills of other national banks	13,960,271	17,091,846
Bills of State banks	66,254	71,908
Fractional currency	2,060,276	2,150,124
Specie	29,565,038	26,307,251
Legal tender notes	91,891,474	78,522,475
Three per cent. certificates	16,633,025	20,499,000
Five per cent. certificates	6,695,000	23,405,000
Total	$1,714,287,164	$1,538,998,105

LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock	$ 459,975,866	$435,356,904
Surplus fund	101,567,153	77,705,740
Undivided profits	48,594,333	46,056,422
National Bank notes outstanding	318,042,841	296,245,444
State bank notes outstanding	1,886,828	2,091,799
Dividends unpaid	1,393,427	2,342,556
Individual deposits	996,096,276	907,368,615
U. S. deposits	14,567,593	6,074,407
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	5,215,543	4,155,304
Due to National banks	118,657,614	106,090,414
Due to State banks and bankers	38,685,611	29,200,987
Notes and bills rediscounted	4,922,444	4,612,131
Bills payable	5,374,362	4,538,667
Total	$1,714,287,164	$1,538,998,105

The number of banks has increased 143. Capital increased $24,000,000, which shows that there has not been that eagerness to organize new banks which was anticipated, and that although the amount authorized is fifty millions, the wants of the community do not demand such increase. During the year loans have increased nineteen millions, deposits increased eighty-nine millions and circulation increased twenty-two millions. The surplus fund reaches nearly twenty-five per cent. of the capital stock, which strikingly shows the prosperity of the banks.

While the legal reserve required at the close of 1871 was nearly seventeen millions greater than a year before, we find a decrease in reserve of about six and a half millions, resulting from the withdrawal of the three per cent. certificates, and in order to make up for the loss of their interest-bearing reserve the banks have drawn more freely on their legal reserve.

The following shows the actual reserve held at the dates named:

	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	3 p. c. Certif's.	Total.
Dec. 16, 1871	$ 29,565,038	$ 91,891,474	$ 16,633,025	$ 138,089,537
Dec. 28, 1870	34,388,000	78,553,000	41,945,000	144,886,000
Increase	$ 824,000	$ 13,338,000	$ 25,415,000	$ 6,803,000
Decrease	$ 4,822,962			

There is another item in the statement worthy of note, and that is the amount of Government bonds held by the banks, not included in those held by the department as security for circulation issued, has decreased during the year six millions two hundred thousand dollars. Six years ago the banks were carrying one hundred and twenty-five millions more of this class of securities than now, which must represent the amount absorbed by the permanent interest demand of the country.

—The following stocks were sold last evening, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Allegheny Gas Co	$35 00
Western Insurance	47 25

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881			
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110¼	110¼	110¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¾	112¾	112¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾	110¾
New 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼
Gold	110	109¾	110
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110
United States 6s of 1881	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1865, January and July, 1865	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

February 6, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	110¼	110¼	110¼	110	110	110
Canton	49½	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
West'n Union Tel	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Quicksilver	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾		
Pacific Mail	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	
Adams Express						
Wells Fargo Ex		64¾		64¾		
American Express		49½		49½		
United States Ex		86		86		
N. Y. Central	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
N. Y. Central scrip	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Erie	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Reading	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Michigan Central	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Illinois Southern	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91	90¾
Cleveland & Pitts		97¾	97¾	97¾		
Cleveland & Pitts	92	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chicago & North'n	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Rock Island	92	92¾	92¾	92	92	92
St. Paul	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Do. preferred	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Wabash	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Do. preferred	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Fort Wayne	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Ohio and Miss'pi	41	41	41	41	41	41
Chicago and Alton	123¾		123¾		123¾	
Do. preferred						
Boston, Hoos. & R	98¾		98¾		98¾	
Hartford	131		131		131	
New Jersey Central	113¾		113¾		113¾	
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
	11:30 A.M.		12 M.		2:30 P.M.	
Tennessee State bonds	62		65		65	
Do. new	57½		58		58	
South Carolina, July	29¾		30		30	
South Carolina, old	30		30		30	
Missouri sixes	94		94		94	

—We have a circular from Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co. a fortcantile agency, of failures throughout the United States in each of the last three years, as follows:

	No. Failures.	Liabilities.
1871	2,915	$88,250,000
1870	3,551	88,242,000
1869	3,799	75,054,000

Of the list in 1871 the number of 324, with liabilities of $20,710,000, were in New York. The heaviest two years in the last decade and a half were 1867, No. 4,932, liabilities $201,060,000, and 1861, No. 6,993, liabilities $207,210,000.

—A correspondent having inquired whether holders of fractional currency must present one hundred or more pieces of any denomination of fractional currency to Assistant Treasurers and depositories in order to obtain redemption thereof, or whether the same will be exchanged for United States notes in sums of three dollars and upward, in accordance with the terms printed on the backs of the notes, the Treasurer replies that Assistant Treasurers and depositories must receive and redeem such currency in accordance with the terms printed thereon, whether one hundred pieces are presented or not. But that when the size of the deposit will admit, the currency must be assorted by the holders into parcels containing one hundred notes of each denomination.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	60¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	62
Phila. and Erie	26¾	North Penn'a R. R.	58
Lehigh Navigation	40¾	Camden and Amboy	120¼
Catawissa	47	Schuylkill Navigat'n	17
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R.	42¼	Reading	57¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 6, 1872.

REMARKS—Witherspoon, we believe it was, who said: "What you have to say, tell it in the fewest possible words, and be sure to quit when done." Following his advice we purpose to make our remarks brief. There is little or no change in the markets, and the few that have occurred since our last will be found noted under the proper headings. The following are the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Receipts 287 bbls. Winter $4 00@4 50 ₩ bbl; common $3 00@3 50.

ASHES, Seed-oat, refined, 4¼@4½c; common 4a4¼c; potash 5¾@6c; pearls 10¾@11c ₩ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Market steady. Sales at 50a55c ₩ gallon for choice.

BEANS—Navy, $2 00@3 50 ₩ bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is a good demand at $8 00a8 50 ₩ barrel. $3 75a4 00 ₩ cwt.

BROOM CORN—There is a fair demand, with sales at table ₩ lb.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50.

BAKING POWDERS—Royal 1-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $2 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for all good grades. We raise our figures on strictly fancy to 25a27c ₩ lb; prime 20a22c; medium to common 12a 16c. Receipts 53 packages.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade reported moderately active. Hams are a shade lower. Following are the current rates of the market: Sugar-cured hams 12½a13c; sugar-cured shoulders 8¾c; plain do 7¾c; rib sides 8c; clear rib 8¼c; clear 8c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 16¾c; mess pork $15; ham sausage 11c; lard in tierces 9¼c for steamed, 10c for kettle; lard in kegs and buckets 10@10½c; pigs' feet per keg $2 25. Receipts of bacon 1,501 pieces.

CURED—XX $13 00 per bbl; extra cured $8 00a 10 00. Demand active.

CHEESE—Receipts light and prices firm, with a tendency to higher figures. We quote as follows: New York Goshen 16a16¾c; Ohio do 15a15½c; Ohio factory 14a14½c; dairy 13a13½c.

CANDLES—Mould, 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13¾c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19¾c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $7 00 to $8 50.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands at 21½a22c.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell borne: 117 quarts 00 ₩ bbl; Jersey cultivated $12 00a13 00.

CEMENT—Boeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50a3 75; Johnston & Co. $2 65; Rosendale $4 00a4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50a3 75 ₩ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 5a5¾c ₩ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Dried apples, 5a6¾c; peaches, brightnew halves, 9¾a10¾c; old sound, mixed 7¾a8½c; quarters 5a5¾c; cuttings, new crop, 16c; old 8c; layer raisins, per box, $3 90; half box $2 25; Valencia do (or prunes) 12½c for new.

EGGS—Prices are lower, and we are reported sales of strictly fresh at 22a23c per doz; pickled 19a20c. The receipts are on the increase, and the probabilities are that prices will rule lower.

FLOUR—There is a fair demand and prices are firm. The receipts for the past forty-eight hours are 7,178 bbls. Following are the rates at which sales are made: Mills—National, white wheat, bbls $5 40, sacks $8 30; Pan Handle, southern amber, bbls $7 60, sacks $7 60; Morning Glory, red winter, bbls $7 50, sacks $7 20. This is an advance of about 10 bbl. Other mills have advanced their choice brand in the same ratio. Store: amber $5 25 ₩ bbl; Snow Flake $7 25; Eagle Mills $7 50; Lilly $7 50; Crosett's $7 25; Island $7 75. Country brands are held firmly at $6 50a7 00.

FEATHERS—Sales No 1 live geese feathers at 67a70c to the trade; from store 65a68c; mixed 40a60c, as per quality.

GREENAPPLES—We have nothing new in the grocery line. Trade is reported fair, and the following figures are those ruling the market:

Coffee—Rio, 25c ₩ prime 26c; good 25c; fair 24¾c; Java 30a31c; Laguayra 27a28c; Mocha 46c; roasted coffee, loose and in 1-lb packages, 30c ₩ lb.

Sugar—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13¾c, cut loaf 14¾c; A c offee 12¾c; B 12¼c; C 11¾c; extra C 12c; Citl'y Alphas 12¾c; Extra P R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 10¾c; good 10a11c; Sandwich Islands 10a11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9¾c; good 10c; prime 10¾c; choice 11¾c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 45c; H. A. E. Extra 76c; White Honey 48c; Extra Syrup 52c; Amber Syrup 59c; Lavender 45c; common 35a40c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 55c; choice 63c.

Rice—Carolina choice 10c; Rangoon 8a8¼c; Patna 8¾c.

Spices—Pepper grain 24c; pure ground 30c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 29c; nutmegs $1 30.

GRAIN—The receipts since our last foot up in sacks are as follows:

Wheat	561	Corn, sacks	1,054
Oats, sacks	2,460	Rye, sacks	61
Barley, sacks	404		

It will be noticed that the receipts of wheat continue light, which has had the effect to stiffen prices, though they are not quotably higher, red winter selling at 1 25a1 26; white $1 55a1 60. Our mills are well stocked and only purchase choice lots. Oats—Car load lots, 56a58c ₩ bush; jobbing 60a61c. Corn—Prices unchanged; mixed, by car load, 57a58c; elevator 59a60c. Rye—Not much doing; sales at 90a92c. Barley—There is little inquiry, and prices are nominally 68, 80a90c, as to quality.

HAY—The market continues firm. Sales are made at $26a28 for baled by car load.

HOPS—New 71a at 60a70c ₩ lb; old 70a 40a44c ₩ lb.

HUSKS—In good demand at 2¾a3¼c.

HONEY—Sales at 20a30c ₩ lb.

HEMP—Kentucky rough $165 ₩ ton; single dressed $240; wrought $290a310.

HOMINY—$2 00 ₩ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra at 83a85c; No 2, 65c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 88a90c.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 seed ₩ cwt; seconds $1 45a1 75; shorts $1 60; rye shorts $1 50; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped rye $2 00; corn meal $1 50 ₩ cwt.

MINCE MEAT—All good brands are held at 12c per lb.

POULTRY—Dressed turkeys 14a16c; ducks 15a17c; geese 10a11c; chickens 14a15c; live turkeys $1 00a 1 10 each.

POTATOES—The report is current that the late cold weather has frozen a great part of the potatoes which were buried in the country. Should this be the case, prices during this time until the new crop comes into the market, will rule high. This may, however, be a "doubtful" rumor. We quote prii. peach blows at 1 85a85c ₩ bushel.

RAGS—Fair inquiry at 4a4½c ₩ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ½-lb cans at $1 50; ¼-lb $1; 1-lb $6 ₩ doz.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6 00a6 25. First sold at $6 50a6 75; timothy seed $3 30a3 50; flax seed $1 80.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 85; from store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—We are reported sales at 9¾a9¾c.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 90c; common rectified 95ca $1 00; proof rectified $1 05a1 10; rye and corn $1 one; 6; ₩ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00 as 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market continues at a stand-still, indicating neither life or activity. In the absence of sales we can only give the nominal rates. Report says that a good deal of oil is changing hands in the oil regions. There being no buyers here we can only give the nominal figures.

CRUDE.

Holders are offering oil freely at the following: Spot 10¼c; S. D., first, six months, 10¾c; B. O., first six months, 10¾c; B. O., all year, 12¾c. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market remains dull, prices being altogether nominal. We quote: Spot 22¾c; February 22¾c; March 22¾c; April 23c, for oil delivered East.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.—Market quiet; S. W. 22c; crude 12c; cases 27¾c; February 22¼c; March 22¾c.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Closing of 5th.—Market inactive, and its difficult to give fair figures; contracts for this month are offered at 22c; crude 12¼a13c; refined 22¾a22¾c. For Philadelphia delivery the market is dull; refined 22¾a22¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 6.—Market unchanged at $4 05.

ROUSSEVILLE, February 6.—Market quiet and dull at $3 90a4 00.

TITUSVILLE, February 6.—Market quiet and dull; spot $4 80; first quarter $3 80.

OIL CITY, February 5.—Market unchanged from yesterdays quotations.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, February 6.—Refined 22¼c; crude 13c asked.

TITUSVILLE, February 6.—Market very quiet but firm, with offers to sell at $3 80—$3 12½ bbl.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.—Refined 22¾a23c; March 23¼a23¾c; April 23¾c; crude 11¾c.

Oil Certificates Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
E. Crawford	Riverside Oil Works	74
T M Perry	Riverside Oil Works	80
Thomas Hackett	Riverside Oil Works	80
Wm Stewart	Woodville Oil Works	309

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Riverside Oil Works	238	Woodville Oil Works	308
Total			546

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, February 6, 1872.

Chas T Pierce, 65 bbls to Manhattan Oil Co, New York.

Standard Oil Co, 902 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

National Oil Works, 368 bbls to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Potts Bros, 41 bbls to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia.

Velvet Oil Works, 226 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Hoshby & Wagner, 459 bbls Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total 2,085

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 350 bbls to Long Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Hoshby & Co, 79 barrels to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total 364

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 6, 1872.

The receipts of cattle this week so far have been moderate and in quality are fair. Advices from New York report that market a shade better, while Philadelphia is lower. There are very few buyers here yet, and trade is slow with scarcely any cattle selling. Prices are about the same as last week, with the feeling not good and inclined lower. The following are the current rates for the different grades: Extra, 6¼a6½c per pound gross, $6a6 25; prime, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs steers, $5 50a6 02; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers, $4 50a5 00; bulls, stags, cows &c., $3 00a4 50.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs this week to this writing light. The market remains firm and steady on prime hogs, good Philadelphia selling as high as $5 55. On Yorkers the feeling is not quite so good, with prices from $5 00 to $5 10. The weather is good for the trade, and unless the receipts come heavy, the indications are that a fair market will be had the balance of the week. The following are the prices ruling for the different kinds: Extra Philadelphia $5 50a5 55; prime Philadelphia $5 25a5 40; prime Yorkers $5 05a5 15; common $5 00.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep continue light, and in quality are a little better than the offerings of last week. The demand is good and fully up to the supply. Prices on the best grads are, if anything a shade better than last week. On common no change. The lowing are the rates ruling for the different grades and kinds as bought and sold here: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $7 25a7 50; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $6 25a6 75; decent to fair, 75 lbs, $5 25a5 60; common, 70 to 75 lbs, $4 75a5 25; scalawags, by the head, 2 00a2 50.

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

February 5.—The demand from consumers continues active at full rates. Youghiogheny is firm at 9½c, Ohio river 9½c, Cannel 20c, Gas Coke 21c at yards, and 19c delivered; Hard Foundry Coke 19a20c.

NEW YORK FINANCE AND TRADE.

Gold Closed at 110.

NEW YORK, February 6—P. M.

MONEY.

Money closed firm at 6a7 per cent. During the day as high as 1-32 was paid.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOLD.

Gold firm at 110. Loans were from 3 to 7 per cent. Clearings $57,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull and steady.

Coupons 1881	115¼	5-20s, 1867	112
5-20s, 1862	110¾	Coupons 1868	112¾
5-20s, 1864	110¾	10-40s	110¾
5-20s, 1865	111¼	Currency 6s	114¾
5-20s, 1865, new	110¾		

STATE BONDS.

Southern State bonds dull and steady.

Missouri sixes	94¾	Virginias, old	56
Tennessees, old	62	North Carolinas, old	32¾
Tennessees, new	63	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	58		

STOCKS.

Stocks were buoyant this morning at an advance of ¼ to 1 per cent. During the afternoon the entire market sold off slightly. Ohios being particularly weak. The market at the close was firmer with some recovery from the lowest point of the afternoon. Business was very small and the chief features were Pacific Mail, Canton, Union Pacific, Rock Island and Lake Shore. Canton advanced to-day on rumors that the company was about to sell the water front. Erie was strong, selling up to 31¾.

Western Union	71¾	New Jersey Central	113¾
Quicksilver	30¾	St. Paul	56¼
Adams Express	93	do pref'd	74¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	64	Wabash	75¾
American Express	49½	do pref'd	86
U. S. Express	65	Fort Wayne	97¾
Pacific Mail	69	Terre Haute	23
New York Central	95¾	do pref'd	45
N. Y. Central Scrip	93¾	Chicago & Alton	122
Erie	31¾	do pref'd	134¾
do pref'd	60	Ohio & Mississippi	40
Harlem	116	C C & C	88¾
do pref'd	130	Burlington & Quincy	147¾
Reading	114¾	Lake Shore	90¾
Mich Central	119	Panama	224
Cleveland & Pitts	91¾	Toledo Central	139
Northwestern	74¾	Union Pacific	38¾
do pref'd	90¾	10's Bonds	102¾
Rock Island	112¾	Union	92¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 6, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spring quiet and steady at $1 24, at 25¾. Corn dull and lower by ¼c. No. 2 mixed 40¾c. Oats—No. 2 quiet at 32¾c. Rye—No. 2 quiet at 73a74c. Barley quiet.

HIGHWINES—Sic asked, 84a87½c offered.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull, and 15a20c lower, at $12 25a12 30. Lard easier at 8.75a8.80c. Green meats unchanged. Bulk meats ½c lower; shoulders 4½c; sides 5¾c; sides, clear, 5¾c; clear 6¼c, loose.

Hogs—Fairly active at $4 20a4 60; dressed in good demand at $5 30a5 40.

CATTLE—Active and firm at $4 80a6 00.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Cotton higher; sales 2,000 bales; middling upland 23½c. Flour more active; superfine western and State 10a15c higher; common to good 5 $6.35a6 70; good to choice $6 65a 7 35; white wheat western extra $7 20a7 40; St. Louis $6 70a8 00; fancy and choice do $8 05a8 50. Corn steady. Whisky a shade easier at 93¾c. Wheat dull; No 2 spring Chicago, in store, $1 30a1 31; afloat $1 38; No 1 Duluth spring $1 60¾; white western $1 73; winter red and amber western and Pennsylvania $1 62a1 65. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn steady; new western mixed, afloat, 73¾a 74c; old and new 74¾c; old western mixed, 75¾c; yellow 74¾c. Oats steady; western and Ohio 52a53c. Eggs unchanged. Hay quiet; shipping $1 30. Hops held firmly. Coffee quiet; Rio 19¾a21¾c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 9¾a9¾c; Cuba quiet and steady; refinings in fair request; domestic 9¾a10¾c. Crude petroleum 13c; refined 22¾c. Turpentine firm at 46a 46¾c. Pork and beef unchanged. Dressed hogs $5 85a6 12½c. Cut meats steady; shoulders 5a5¾c; hams 8¾a9¾c. Middles steady; long clear 7½c. Lard unchanged. No 1 prime 9¾a9¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter steady; Western 19a22c. Cheese firm at 14a16¾c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Dry Goods—The spring trade has not yet fully opened, although there is a fair business doing among jobbers and retailers at steadily advancing rates. New York mills must be more advanced to-day. Atlantic D brown sheetings are up to 12c; do D do to 12½c, and do P do to 12c; cotton sateduck is active and higher; the Woodberry, Druid and Ocean mills have put up their price to 50c for No. 1, and two cents decline as for No. 1, and cotton sail twine is advanced to 44c; light cotton duck is in good request at 32c for best make; 8 oz 29-inch 26c for do heavy 30-inch etc for Montana ravens 29-inch, and 34c for do 40-inch; fancy stripes are active at 30a32c for 10-4 Pittsburgh clear and green, and 35c up to $1 for white —at the latter price the market presents this season, an article the like of which has not heretofore been produced in this country, and one which is destined to supplant the best imported.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 6.—Money firm; middling 22¾a22¾c. Flour scarce and firm; family $7 15a 7 35. Wheat scarce and firm; red $1 54a1 57. Corn dull and lower; car 45a46½c. Oats scarce and firm at 90@92c. Oats dull. Barley quiet. Groceries unchanged. Dressed hogs dull and nominally at 20@21c. Butter scarce and firm; prime to choice 29a32c. Cheese firm; factory 15a16. Mess pork dull at $13 25. Lard firm at 8¾c. Bulk meats firm at 7¾c. Bulk meat dull and nominal at 5, 6¾a6¾c. Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders 6¾c; sides, clear rib 7¾a7¾c; sides, clear, 7¾c. Hogs quiet and unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 6.—Bagging quiet and firm at 18¼c. Cotton firm at 22¾c. Flour in good demand; firm for all grades; extra family $6 50. Wheat quiet and firm; red and white, $1 55a1 60; white strong at $1 70a1 75. Bulk meat dull and nominal at 5, 6¾a6¾c. Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders 6¾c; sides, clear rib 7¾a7¾c; sides, clear, 7¾c. Hogs quiet and unchanged.

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Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota $7 00a8 00; Indiana and Ohio $7 25 a7 75. Wheat dull; State and western red $1 50a1 55; amber $1 60; white $1 65a1 71. Rye firm at 92c. Corn steady; mixed western 70c. Oats steady; white 53c; mixed 52c. Provisions less active; mess pork $14 25a14 50. Lard 9¾c. Whisky dull.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 6.—Flour firm. Wheat is higher; in moderate demand; extra white Mi higan $1 60; No 1 white Michigan $1 56¾; amber Michigan $1 56; amber Ohio $1 49¾; No 1 red $1 49¾; No 2 red $1 49¾. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 47c; low mixed 47c, closing at 46¾c; yellow 47c. Oats quiet; No 1 42¾c; No 2 40¾c. Dressed hogs quiet and unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 6.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 $1 35¾. Oats active and prices advanced; No 2 39¾c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 40¾c. Rye firm; No 1 $1 73. Barley firm; No 2 fall 60¾c. Hoffs dull and nominal at $4 20a4 25. Mess pork dull at $12 75.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat very strong and 2c better; No 1 red winter $1 55; No 2 held at $1 51a1 49. Corn dull. Oats quiet. Petroleum unchanged.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 6.—Wheat quiet and weak; extra $1 58¾; No 1 $1 52¾. Corn firm; yellow 52c. Oats dull and declined 1a45c. Timothy seed firm at $6 10a6 12½. Hogs higher at $5 35a5 40.

FINANCIAL.

THE 7-30 LOAN

AT

HOME AND ABROAD.

The recent negotiations of NORTHERN PACIFIC 7-30 Gold Bonds IN LONDON, added to the previous LARGE SALES IN THE UNITED STATES, furnishes means for the completion of a large portion of the Road, and assures the EARLY ABSORPTION OF THE REMAINDER OF THE LOAN.

These Bonds are issued in denominations of from $100 to $1,000 COUPON, and $100 to $10,000 REGISTERED, have thirty years to run, bear an interest of 7 30 per cent. in gold, and are EXEMPT FROM UNITED STATES TAX.

They are secured by a *FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE* UPON THE RAILROAD, ITS FRANCHISES, AND ALL THE LANDS AND PROPERTY NOW POSSESSED BY THE COMPANY, OR WHICH IT MAY HEREAFTER ACQUIRE.

The Bonds are offered at par and accrued interest in currency, and with their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment accessible to the people which is more profitable or safe.

These Bonds are for sale for Currency or, in exchange for all marketable Securities by the following named Banks and Bankers in Pittsburgh:

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK;
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK;
MASONIC DEPOSIT BANK;
N. HOLMES & SONS;
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.;
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.;
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

I unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as a SAFE, RELIABLE and PROFITABLE investment.

J. K. MOORHEAD,

MWF General Agent for Pittsburgh District.

FIRST MORTGAGE UPON A FINISHED RAILROAD.

A small amount of the FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the

Chicago, Danville and Vincennes R. R.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency. The mortgage is for only $18,500 a m

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, February 6.—There was a full attendance of members at the assembling of the House of Commons to-day, after that body had returned from the House of Lords. The usual bills for the abolition of the game laws, university tests, excise, &c., were presented. Dr. Donald Dalrymple, member for Bath, introduced a resolution looking to the amelioration of the condition of inebriates. Frederick A. Milbank, member for the North Riding of Yorkshire, gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution asking Sir Charles Dilke if he adheres to the sentiments expressed in his speeches at Newcastle and other places during the recess of Parliament.

Mr. Disraeli then rose and called the attention of the House to the paragraph of the Royal speech in reference to the arbitration of the Alabama claims. He animadverted at some length upon the treaty of Washington, for the faults of which he blamed the Foreign Secretary, Earl Granville, and Premier Gladstone. In view of the developments which had been made by the assemblage of arbiters at Geneva, Mr. Disraeli wanted to know why the Government was exultant over the edification it had given to Parliament on the subject. The Royal speech was signally unsatisfactory, and showed, in his opinion, that the Government still lacked proper appreciation of the gravity of the question at issue between England and the United States. The American claims were greater than those which would follow a total conquest. They were preposterous and impracticable, and if admitted, would be fatal to the power and honor of England. Yet, said Disraeli, sneeringly, the whole subject is disposed of in one brief paragraph of the royal speech.

Mr. Gladstone followed in reply. He said the treaty of Washington itself shows that England is ready to make every concession short of national honor to establish friendly relations with America, and to set an example to be followed by other nations henceforth. The Government, said the premier, is ready to explain everything in connection with the treaty, but it will not admit that it has unwittingly made a mistake. The paragraph in the treaty is the only fair and unmistakable interpretation of the treaty. He could, if desired, refer to the preponderous character of the American demands, which of itself proved their absurdity, for they were such as no people in the last extremity of war or in the lowest depths of national misfortune, with the spirit of the people of England in their hearts, would ever submit to. [Cheers.] Mr. Gladstone concluded by saying that the government would maintain the position it had taken firmly, though in a friendly manner.

POLITICAL.

Connecticut Democratic Convention.

NEW HAVEN, February 6.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated Richard D. Hubbord, of Hartford, for Governor, by acclamation.

Following is the substance of the resolutions adopted: The first recognizes the late amendments to the Constitution as deserving the support of all good citizens; the second demands with equal suffrage for all; the third demands genuine reform of the tariff, no discrimination in favor of monopolists; the fourth denounces more than three years' continuance of the Union, asking Sir Charles Dilke if he adheres to the sentiments expressed in his speeches at Newcastle and other places during the recess of Parliament.

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Following is the fullticket nominated to-day by the Democratic State Convention: For Governor, Richard G. Hubbard, of Hartford; Lieutenant Governor, Charles Atwater, of New Haven; Secretary of State, John W. Stedson, of Norwich; Treasurer, Milo B. Richardson, of Salisbury; Comptroller, Thomas Sanford, of Reading. Mrs. Hooker was advised not to appear, and so did not. The Republican State National Convention are: A. E. Burr, of Hartford; Charles R. Ingersoll, of New Haven; Daniel A. Daniels, of Kellingby; William H. Barnum, of Salisbury.

Republican State Convention Called in Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., February 6.—The Republican State Committee has called a convention for the third of May, to elect delegates to the National Republican Convention in Philadelphia.

Republican Victory in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, February 6.—At the election today for city officers, the Republicans carried the city by 1,500 majority.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6, 1872.

MASS MEETING IN SALT LAKE.

Delegate Hooper, of Utah, has received the following, dated Salt Lake, 5th:

A mass meeting of two thousand citizens of Salt Lake city and county was held here Saturday, to select delegates to the Constitutional Convention, with a view to the admission of Utah into the Union. Seven delegates were elected, namely: Ten Mormons and nine prominent Gentiles. During the meeting the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the candid opinion of this large assembly that Chief Justice James B. McKean, in many of his official acts, and especially in refusing the bail recently asked for by the Deputy United States District Attorney under instructions from Washington, has manifested so unwise and oppressive a spirit, and so misused the power of his office, that his judicial course richly merits condemnation, and his removal from office is asked for in behalf of justice and equal rights for all.

This telegram was signed by Elias Smith, E. W. East and Theo. McKean. The same dispatch was sent to the President.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Cabinet to-day discussed in an informal manner the recent reports from England with reference to the treaty of Washington. There was unanimity of sentiment to adhere to the course pursued by our Government in relation to the so-called Alabama claims. At that time the reference to the subject in the Queen's speech was not known. There was throughout the day many inquiries in all circles as to the tone of the speech toward the United States, and general satisfaction expressed when it was ascertained to be friendly. There is no disposition, however, in any quarter to consent to a modification of the position our Government has taken.

SENATOR DAVIS WILL RECOVER.

The physician attending Senator Garrett Davis pronounces the crisis passed this evening, and says Mr. Davis will recover.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nominations of Hilliard H. Hubard as Comptroller of the Currency, and W. T. Haines as Commissioner of Customs.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, February 6, 1871.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of rising barometer, with falling temperature, will probably advance eastward over Alabama and the Middle and Eastern States during Wednesday; cloudy and clearing, with cold northerly winds, prevail from Florida to Virginia; southwest winds, with a rising temperature and cloudy weather extend eastward into Nebraska and Minnesota; diminishing northerly winds continue in Texas and Mississippi.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The passenger and freight depots of the Ogdensburg and Lower Canada Railroad, at Ogdensburg, with two cars and some freight, burned yesterday. Loss $50,000.

S. P. Lowe, a clerk in the Boston postoffice with the munificent salary of $900 per year, has turned up a defaulter to the amount of $30,000. Sixty unopened letters were found on him. He turned over to the postmaster $14,000 worth of property.

The ducal party will leave Memphis to-day for New Orleans on the steamer James Howard. They expect to reach New Orleans in time for the Mardigras carnival.

The Congressional Committee at New Orleans occupied all their yesterday's session of six hours in the further examination of Gov. Warmouth. He said that Carter, Casey, Packard, Herwig and Ray were interested in many plundering schemes that were passed by the Legislature, that Senator John Ray had received $346,000 in State bonds for his railroads, upon which he had paid an annual interest of $40,000—Ray's railroad being in default. Ray also received $70,000 for revising the code and statutes of Louisiana.

At Virginia City, Nevada, yesterday a man named Baxter was convicted for outraging a little girl five years of age, causing her death. He narrowly escaped lynching.

Three distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Winona, Minn., Tuesday morning.

Reports from Lake village, Chicote county, Arkansas, represent matters in a deplorable state there since the withdrawal of the United States troops. Threats have been made by negroes to drive out the Governor's guards, and all the white citizens have removed their families from the county.

There were but twelve deaths from small-pox in Chicago during the week ending yesterday. There are about sixty cases in the pest-house.

The body of O. Engle, an employee, was found in one of the tar stills of the Eagle Oil Works, in Cleveland, yesterday. He is supposed to have entered the still for the purpose of cleansing out the tubes, and was suffocated by the gas.

LEGISLATIVE BRIBERY.

Investigation of the Kansas Senatorial Election.

TOPEKA, February 6.—Quite a number of witnesses were examined last night before the Senatorial Investigating Committee, but it is understood nothing definite was ascertained. The Committee reported to-day that S. C. King refused to answer a question put to him, and asked the Senate to decide whether King should answer it. King testified he had promised a mail agency to Wood in case he voted for Clarke for Senator, and as security that he should get it, D. M. Adams had given witness a check for $3,000, which he was to give Wood if he (Wood) didn't receive the appointment. The question witness refused to answer was, whether Clarke knew of this proposition to Wood. The Senate decided King must answer the question, and he answered he thought Clarke did know of the bargain. He said further that Wood did not accept the proposition.

ST. LOUIS, February 6.—Ex-Congressman Sidney Clarke testified before the Senatorial bribery investigating committee, at Topeka, last Thursday night, and implicated a number of members of the last Legislature as receiving money, but none of it has been traced directly as coming from any given persons. Mr. Simpson, the Speaker of the last House, swore positively that James T. Legate, newly appointed Governor of Washington Territory, who was a member of the Legislature, told him (Simpson) that he had bought enough votes to elect Caldwell. The committee express themselves satisfied that if the bill releasing from the penalties of bribery be passed, a number of gentlemen will come forward and give damaging testimony. A good deal of surprise is expressed because the Senate did not take this bill up out of its order and pass it to-day. It is supposed the action of the Senate is significant of a desire to smother the testimony, but the probabilities are that the Senate will pass the bill when reached in regular order.

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Ford, Sallie, Catlettsburg, Ky	3
Gelthing, Conrad, Allegheny, Pa	3
Gillett, W. H., New York city, N. Y.	3
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Heafy, Ellen, Lincoln, Kansas	3
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Louisville, Ky	0	4	0	0
Memphis, Tenn	0	2	0	0
Nashville, Tenn	0	0	0	0
New Orleans, La	0	1	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa	—	—	—	—
Shreveport, La	0	7	0	0
St. Louis, Mo	—	—	—	—
St. Paul	—	—	—	—
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